

## REVIEWS

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**A LABORATORY SYLLABUS OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.** By CHARLES E. SIMON, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pathology in the School of Medicine and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Maryland. Pp. 86. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger.

TEACHERS of clinical pathology will find this syllabus of great value; the student will likewise appreciate the clear and explicit directions. It is not a text-book but strictly a laboratory manual, prepared by the author for the express purpose of aiding the teaching of an important practical subject and serving as a time-saver in view of an overburdened curriculum. The subject of examination of the blood, urine, sputum, stomach contents, spinal fluid, Wassermann test, blood sugar, blood urea, etc., are covered in thirty-nine lessons of about two hours each; doubtless most teachers will find it necessary to repeat portions of several lessons. The book could be improved upon by giving the subjects of the lessons in bold type in the text, in addition to the table of contents.

J. A. K.

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**PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS.** By WILLIAM HALLOCK PARK, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and ANNA WESSELS WILLIAMS, M.D., Assistant Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York Department of Health; assisted by CHARLES KRUMWIEDE, M.D., Assistant Director of the Bureau of Laboratories of New York. Seventh edition. Pp. 786; 214 engravings; 9 full-page plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1920.

THIS book scarcely requires any further comment than the statement that it is a worthy successor of the preceding six editions; it is so well and favorably known and so widely used that nothing remains to be written about it except to commend the authors for drawing upon the valuable experience and work of Dr. Krumwiede and other laboratory associates.

Considerable new material has been added and portions entirely rewritten. The information gained during the influenza epidemic

and during the last part of the war with preventive measures against typhoid fever, paratyphoid fevers and wound infections due to anaerobes has been added. The chapters on media, immunity, streptococci, yeasts and influenza bacilli have been extensively revised, bringing the book quite well up to date and presenting the subject-matter in the clear, concise and systematized manner characteristic of all editions of this valuable book. J. A. K.

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SURGICAL CLINICS OF CHICAGO. Volume IV, No. III, June, 1920. Pp. 204; 79 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

THIS number is somewhat smaller than the previous ones, having fewer articles, but with the one criticism of a mistake in assembling of the book, it reaches the high standard set in the past. The error in binding spoils to a great extent two of the contributions.

The first article on empyema brings out some valuable points even on this much discussed subject. The illustrations here are also very good.

Another writer gives a very instructive contribution on the common bile duct and the means of surmounting many of its operative difficulties.

Other articles, though shorter and on less spectacular subjects, give the reader valuable points. E. L. E.

MENDERS OF THE MAIMED. By ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons, London. Pp. 335; 23 illustrations. New York and London: Oxford University Press.

By weaving together accounts of the lives and of the works of eminent men of science who have advanced the knowledge of surgery during the last century and a half, Professor Keith has produced a highly interesting volume. Entertaining when viewed as a series of surgical biographies, including John Hunter, Hilton and H. O. Thomas, it is also valuable from the scientific side, for by making use of these personalities and their endeavors the author has traced the growth of our knowledge on such important subjects as degeneration and regeneration of nerves, bone-growth and bone-reproduction and tendon-transplantation. There is a freshness and vigor in the style, and the author succeeds in illuminating for us many of the critical situations in surgical history from which advances